

Henry Beattie to Fight Hard for His Life on Stand To



H. C. BEATTIE, SR.



J. C. TALLEY (Fighting Man).

NEW COTTON PLAN IN EFFECT TO-DAY

Liverpool Agreement Intended to Safeguard Shipping Documents.

STATEMENT MADE BY COMMITTEE

Opposition Is Declared to Be Due to Misapprehension of Workings of Bureau, Which in No Way Casts Any Reflection on Integrity of South.

New York, August 31.—The new agreement intended to safeguard cotton shipping documents will go into effect to-morrow, and the central bureau provided for in that agreement will begin its activities with the backing of practically all the cotton-carrying railroads. It was announced here to-night by the Liverpool cotton bills of lading conference committee, in a statement which explained the plan adopted, and answered various criticisms. The committee says it issued the statement in order to clear up any misapprehension that may have arisen from recent newspaper comment, especially in the South, and to make clear the ends to which the committee has been working.

The statement refers to the safeguarding previously of ocean bills of lading, and to the recent forgery of railroad bills, which led to a demand for a change of system, and continues: "Acting upon the general demand for reform of some character, the Liverpool committee drafted the agreement, which, with some modifications, has now been signed by practically all the cotton-carrying railroads. The agreement provided, as in the case of ocean carriers, that export bills of lading should be issued against physical cotton and not against documents, the validity of which was unknown. The agreement also adopted the valid signature certificate, and provided for other safeguards against irregularities on the part of the railroad agents. The agreement further provided for the establishment of a central bureau, to which all of the railroads would send signed copies of every export bill of lading, and which, in order that exchange buyers might advise this central bureau of the bills of lading passing through their hands, which bills could be checked up by the central bureau against the copies in their possession for the purpose of effectually preventing forgeries."

Workings of Plan.
The committee statement explained further the workings of the central bureau plan, and added that the proposal to establish this bureau was presented to a subcommittee of the bill of lading committee of the American Banking Association and approved before the railroads were asked to sign this agreement.

"As far as possible," the statement continues, "the opinion of exchange buyers, in various parts of the country was obtained, and it is the belief of the Liverpool bill of lading conference committee that the exchange buyers will unanimously co-operate when the full advantages of the new safeguards are appreciated—all bankers will manifestly wish to safeguard themselves if they can safely do so, and if the plan of the central bureau as now proposed is not safe for the bankers, it will be made so."

The committee denies any intention that the central bureau plan "was been artfully devised to thrust upon the American exchange buyers any new and unknown liability," and says it is not its desire, "nor that of European interests," to "blacklist anybody connected with the cotton trade." It expresses the belief that American exchanges will be glad to co-operate with their own protection and for protection of their friendly correspondents abroad.

The committee disclaims any desire to force upon any one a plan which

SUIT IS BROUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Charges Conspiracy to Restrain Interstate Trade in Lumber.

BILL IS FILED IN CIRCUIT COURT

Would Enjoin Michigan Association and Secretaries Bureau of Information From Further Alleged Unlawful Business Methods—One of Many Actions Already Started.

Detroit, Mich., August 31.—Charging conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce in lumber and its products, United States District Attorney Frank Watson to-day filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court here to enjoin the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the Scout Publishing Company, of this city, and the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, of Chicago, from further alleged unlawful business methods.

It is alleged that members of the retailers' association endeavor to prohibit manufacturers or jobbers from shipping to competitors who were non-members of the organization. A manufacturer shipping to competing dealers is subjected to a penalty of 10 per cent. value of the sale. It is charged, and if the manufacturer refuses to pay the penalty the organized retailers are informed of it. In case dealing with the manufacturer following notification that he has refused to pay his penalty the member is subject to expulsion from the body.

The Scout Publishing Company issues The Scout, a lumber trade journal. It is charged that from time to time editorials were published advocating the principle of the retailers dealing only with manufacturers or jobbers who observed the ethics of the retailers' organization. The government also asserts that The Scout published the names of the shippers engaged in interstate commerce and trade in a manner alleged to be in violation of the rules of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, thereby "enjoining all purposes of a 'black list' for the defendant organization."

In Restraint of Trade.
When a manufacturer or jobber failed to abide by the rules of the defendant organization, it is alleged that the secretary of the association would complain to the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, and the latter would in turn give notice to the several lumber dealers' associations throughout the United States, all of which the district attorney holds to be in restraint of trade. The Secretaries' Bureau of Information is also said to have kept The Scout informed of any violations of the rules of the retail dealers.

According to the government's bill, the organized retailers do not object to the shipment of lumber to railroads, transportation companies or for cash, doors and blinds to hardware merchants who might keep a regular stock of such goods, providing the material is sold in not less than carload lots. The classes of competitors said to be most specifically opposed are mail order houses and farmers' co-operative societies.

Suit in East Started.
Washington, August 31.—The government's suit against the Michigan lumbermen filed in Detroit to-day is one of several in the campaign which the Department of Justice is conducting against the so-called lumber trust. One suit against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is already under way in New York, and fourteen secretaries of various associations throughout the Middle West have been indicted. It is said the government's fight against alleged restraints and territorial restrictions of the lumber will reach from coast to coast.

DAVID WEINSTEIN.

JAKY WEINSTEIN.



Defense witnesses—Second (from left to right) is Douglas Beattie.

(Photos by W. W. Foster.)

STANDARD PASSES OUT OF EXISTENCE

Famous Corporation Relinquishes Control of Subsidiary Concerns.

New York, August 31.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the corporation which has been the storm center of anti-trust agitation through the country for years, to-day passed out of existence, so far as its present form and functions are considered. After to-day this famous corporation ceases officially to carry on its operations as the head of a vast organization, whose activities extend into almost every part of the world. In obedience to the decree of dissolution of the Supreme Court, it relinquished its control of the subsidiary concerns, and to-day was the date set for the ending of the old regime. With the end of the business day, the company's transfer books containing the list of stockholders, closed, and the stock of its subsidiaries will be distributed among the stockholders in the parent organization as on record at that time. The work of apportioning the company's holdings of the stock of more than thirty subsidiaries affected will occupy at least three months, it is expected, so that the readjustment will not be complete prior to December 1.

Only Cash Dealings.
Standard Oil stock was traded in to-day at about \$625 per share, transactions being restricted to cash dealings on account of the necessity of effecting transfers to-day. A bid of \$210 per share for Standard Oil "ex-subsidaries," or without rights to participate in the distribution of subsidiaries was made by a venturesome trader on the "curb," but as no intelligent appraisal can yet be made of the worth of the stock when divested of its outside holdings, the offer was not accepted. An official of the company said to-day:

ELEVEN RESCUED BY LIFE-SAVERS

Reach Safety After Spending Perilous Night at Sea in Yawl Boat.

Atlantic City, N. J., August 31.—Captain H. S. Sampson, his wife, two children and a crew of seven men of the schooner Josie B. Burt were rescued to-day by the crew of the Little Egg Harbor Lifesaving Station, after having spent a perilous night in a yawlboat at the mercy of the mountainous seas. The schooner was caught in the wild Northwest storm, which has been raging on this coast for the last forty-eight hours, and was stripped of every sail from stem to stern. With all sails gone, the vessel was completely at the mercy of the heavy sea, and after weathering the storm for a brief time the schooner foundered. In the meantime the captain and his crew had made ready the yawlboat, and after Mrs. Sampson and the two children had been placed in the little raft the captain and seven men also crowded in. The schooner foundered shortly after midnight about seven miles off Barnegat. The Barnegat life light could be seen by the shipwrecked crew, but they could make but little headway in the wicked sea which was running. Carried on the top of the huge combers like a cockleshell, the occupants expected to be thrown into the wild surf any moment. During the entire night the drenching rain and cold wind beat upon the helpless crew and the woman and children. When day broke the helpless yawl was seen off Hard's station by the life-savers. After several attempts the powerboat finally was pushed into the raging surf and quick time was made on the run for the yawl. The life-savers expected any moment to see the yawl go down with its load of human freight. When the powerboat reached the

FRANCE STILL IN STATE OF UNREST

Anxiety Is Felt Over Possibility of Rupture in Moroccan Negotiations.

Paris, August 31.—France still remains in a state of suspense over the outcome of the negotiations between France and Germany relative to Morocco. While in official circles an optimistic attitude is maintained that the negotiations, which are to be resumed shortly, will lead to a satisfactory settlement, there is certain anxiety by the people over the possibility of a rupture, and the consequences of such a result are the subject of much discussion.

On the Bourse to-day some apprehension was manifested, and in business circles in general there is a tendency not to enter upon any new ventures until some definite indication is given of the way matters trend.

Activity on Frontier.
Brussels, August 31.—The Belgian government continues actively engaged in completing the armament of all the garrisons on the German and French borders. Several trains have been dispatched with ammunition and guns from the Liege arsenal to Namur, Liege and Verviers. All the forts are being inspected. At Antwerp the engineer corps is transporting all campaign material from Tete De Flandre to the Antwerp side of the Scheldt. The Belgian newspapers explain the activity by the statement that the talk of European hostilities has awakened the Belgian war ministry to the unprepared condition of the Belgian army and defenses.

PRISONER WEEPS IN COURT WHILE FATHER SPEAKS

Tears Stream Down His Cheeks as Old Man, in Spirit, Gamely Defends Him—Ready to Take Desperate Plunge for Freedom—Again Put in Hand of Paul.

Shaken at last to the heart's core, Henry Beattie leaned his head against the little Chesterfield courthouse yesterday afternoon and sobbed while his aged and careworn father, from the witness chair, told of his early years, of the strong bond of fellowship ever existing between the two, of his unwavering confidence in the innocence of his first-born, of the life and strange death of the young girl for whose murder now answering to the Commonwealth.

With trembling lips the elder Beattie went on with his story, scarcely above a whisper at times, his answers coming after long intervals which he sat silent, strong emotion choking back the words. He stood patient, hearing little of what was being said. The room tomb. Counsel arose occasionally and leaned far forward to catch the prisoner's voice. From his seat behind the rail the prisoner looked earnestly at his father and then bowed his head. Tears were streaming down his cheeks, and convulsive sobs shook him more than once. His brother, faced and sympathetic, bent forward and laid a comforting hand on his shoulder. Henry paid no heed. For once indifference and unconcern were gone. The storm of grief held him fast for the instant, but so of the by. Ten minutes after his father left the stand he was smiling at the gymnastics of a negro woman fresh from the middle of the woods.

The story will be continued this morning. E. Douglas Beattie, a brother of Henry, who was picked up where his father left off, and then the prisoner himself will tell. By this time it will be somewhere about noon, and the trial in chief is drawing to a close. For the father the State stepped back and chafed at the syllable of his story; for the son it will be different. There will be with the paternal considerations here to soften the blow. The prisoner will try to contend against all the might and strength of the Commonwealth, and if he is great. The cross-examiner for the prosecution, already discomfited in the art, will be merciless when it comes to the young husband of France. Beattie gets from the day—his supreme effort—will be what he can win, and no more. Neither side will yield a jot. Sharp-witted as he is, he is average, naturally calm and even stoical in times of stress. Being qualities that are not to be despised. The State realizes this, and is paring with unusual care for the attack. It scarcely hopes to break the prisoner down, but it will strike as hard as it can. When this is done the prisoner will probably rest late this afternoon. The case will go to the jury Wednesday or Thursday.

Big Day for the Defense.
It was a day for the defense. The opening round, with the malodorous appearance of the highwaymen, had been a disastrous failure, but now was altogether a different view. Something like impressiveness began to respect for the prisoner's case, and before the sun had set hundreds were gathered if he had not in fact stirred into being at least a semblance taken "reasonable doubt" which it is evidently the purpose of his desperately high counsel to create if possible. The Commonwealth says not, and pushy but old belief that conviction would never come sprang up again. There were varying opinions now. If the evidence as it stands does not act on Henry much, it certainly, on its face, appears to injure Paul. Some stories of the cousin's connection with the crime are in the air on indignantly denials fail to put them down.

By a bold and effective stroke the defense yesterday brought the man back into Paul Beattie's hands on the day following that on which he delivered the weapon to the prisoner. There was nothing but the testimony. With few words, but those straight to the point, it Neblett delivered the most damaging blow the Commonwealth has yet seen. "On Sunday morning, July 16," he said in effect, "I went to my of the Mayo Bridge. I was riding in a buggy, and had my little boy with me between 7:30 and 8 o'clock. When I came opposite the concrete erected by the bridge contractor for his employees I saw Paul Beattie in the door. He had a single-barreled shotgun in his hands. He had his head, and when he saw me snapped it together, stood it up against the wall, the house, and came over to my buggy. We spoke a few words, and then him in charge of the little boy while I went to my office to change the dial my clock. There is no doubt whatever that I saw the gun in his hands, course I could not identify it, as I was about forty or fifty feet away when saw him. It, however, closely resembled the gun which killed Mrs. Beattie."

Nothing could shake Neblett. He appeared thoroughly convinced of what he saw and spoke in an apparently passionless and straightforward manner from what can be gathered he stands very well in the estimation of South Richmond people, and will have no difficulty in establishing his character. Even in manner of getting into the case was striking.

Refused at First to Tell What He Knew.
Some weeks ago he informed the chief counsel for the prisoner that he might be able, if the necessity arose, to put in his hands a valuable information. What it was he refused to state at that time. He long as he could, but when he saw Paul Beattie's assertion that he had been delivered to Henry Beattie on Saturday night Neblett was time to act. This was Wednesday morning. He went to Mr. Smith and told him what he had seen. "But I hated to get mixed up in this thing," he said yesterday. The effect of the defense's new move is problematical thing of a sensation at the courthouse, and that it will have on the result, unless disproved, goes without the saying. In a few careful observers, taking it at its face value, it is more than to benefit Henry. The highwaymen continue to

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